

FIG. 1

PCR amplification Denature Hybridize vectors and Y strand. Ligate. A Vector X I Vector Y

Genomic copy Y sequence

FIG. 2

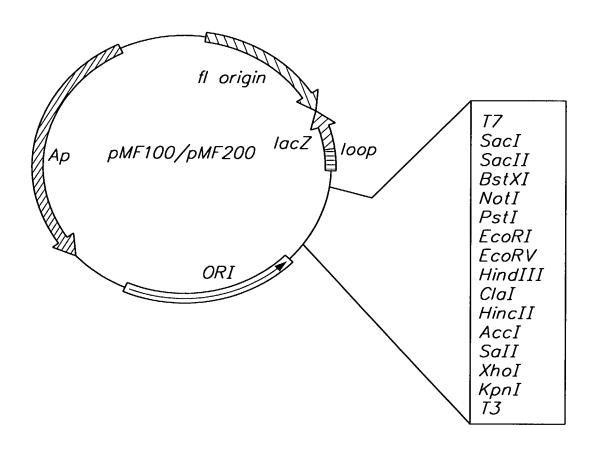
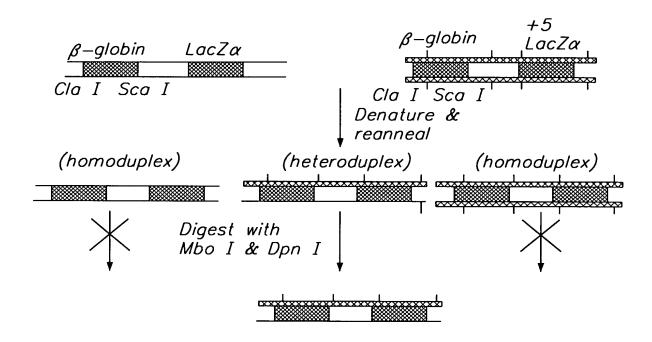


FIG. 3

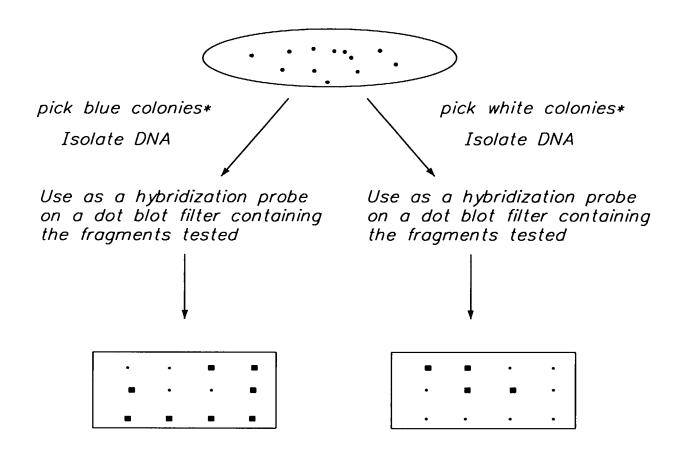


1: methylated GATC

— : plasmid with intact LacZα

 \sim : plasmid with a 5 bp insertion in LacZlpha

FIG. 4



comparing the hybridization signal on both filters, one can determine which fragments are variant

FIG. 5

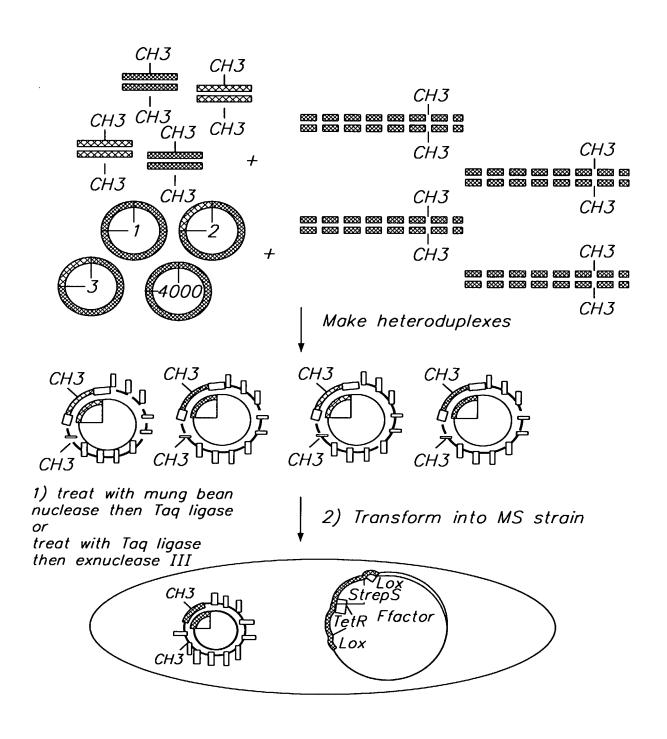
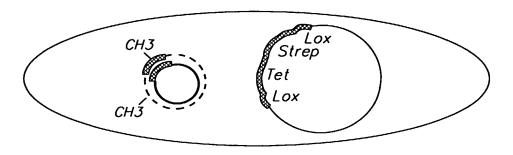
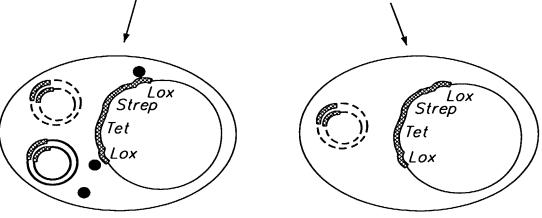


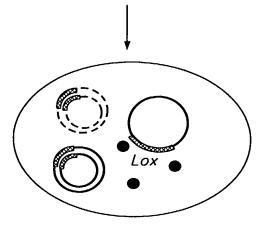
FIG. 6A



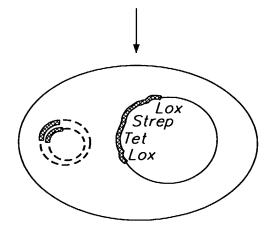
In absence of a variation, no repair occurs. Both strands are replicated In presence of a variation, repair occurs. Only the strand w/inactive Cre is replicated



Active Cre is present in the cell Active Cre is absent in the cell



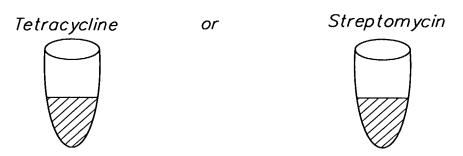
Cell is Tet sensitive & Strep resistant



Cell is Tet resistant & Strep sensitive

FIG. 6B

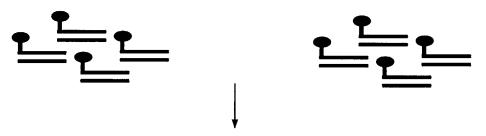
Cells are grown in two tubes supplemented either with



Next day DNA is preped from the pool of the cells grown in each tube

DNA from the Tet pool is

| DNA from the Strep pool is labeled with green fluorescence | DNA from the Strep pool is labeled with red fluorescence |



DNA from both pools are mixed and hybridized to a DNA microarray. Each spot corresponds to a different gene fragment that is being tested

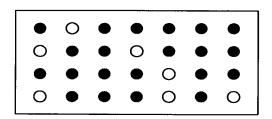
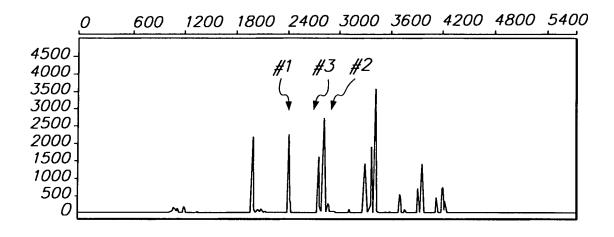


FIG. 6C



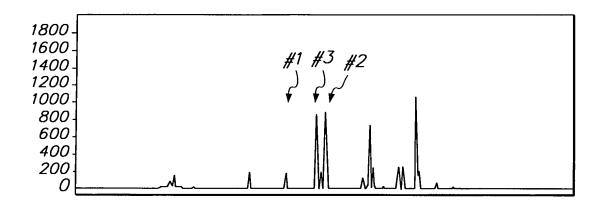


FIG. 7